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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/990,074	11/21/2001	Gernot M. Hirse	22750/503	1487
26646	7590	08/31/2004	EXAMINER	
KENYON & KENYON ONE BROADWAY NEW YORK, NY 10004			COLE, LAURA C	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1744	
DATE MAILED: 08/31/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/990,074	Applicant(s) HIRSE, GERNOT M.	
	Examiner Laura C Cole	Art Unit 1744	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 July 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 5-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 8 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 5-7 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 11 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-2 and 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Courtney et al., USPN 5,896,613 in view of Kieson et al., USPN 5,625,918 and in further view of WO 98/06316 ('316).

Courtney et al. disclose a floor mop that comprises a mop made of an absorbent material (Figures 1-4 (28)), a mop frame including a central carrier piece (Figures 1-4 (22)), two mop carrier wings (Figures 1-4 (18) and (20)), each wing pivotably mounted by a pin (Figures 4 and 5 (24) and (26)), the carrier wings having inner surfaces which carry the mop (Column 2 Lines 48-49) and are pressed together by squeezing (Column 2 Lines 51-54), wherein one of the side edges extending from the hinge edge is slanted toward the opposite side edge (Figure 1, the one edge that is slanted toward the opposite edge would be the edge that forms a tip when it is not in the squeezing position, and the opposite edge is (92)). Further each wing forms a trapezoid with an included right angle (Figure 1, the trapezoid is formed by the hinge edge that is below the center carrier piece, the slanted edge, the opposite edge (92), and the edge (80); the right angle being formed between the hinge edge and the opposite edge (92) or between the opposite edge (92) and the edge (80)) and the larger base line of the

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trapezoid would be the hinge edge (Figure 1). Courtney et al. discloses that pins (24, 26) act as pivot points however do not disclose that the pins in any way serve as a "hinge." Further, Courtney et al. does not disclose water drain grooves that run at an angle to the hinge edge towards the side edge.

Kieson et al. discloses a wringer mop that comprises a mop made of an absorbent material (Figures 1-3 (75)), a mop frame including a central carrier piece (Figures 3-4 (52)), two mop carrier wings (Figures 1-5 and 7; Column 4 Line 65 to Column 5 Line 2), each wing pivotably mounted by a hinge edge (Column 4 Lines 59 - 65), the carrier wings having inner surfaces which carry the mop (Column 4 Lines 27-36) and are pressed together by squeezing (Column 5 Lines 40-50, rollers wring downward on the wings), wherein one of the side edges extending from the hinge edge is slanted toward the opposite side edge (the hypotenuse of the triangle shown in Figures 1-5 and 7). The mop carrier wing forms a triangle (Figures 1-5 and 7). Additionally, Kieson et al. does not disclose water drain grooves that run at an angle to the hinge edge towards the side edge.

'316 discloses the water drain grooves, as mentioned above, to assist in draining of liquids of the mop (Page 12 Lines 14-18). Further, '316 discloses that the water drain grooves run towards the side edge (Page 12 Lines 13-14; Figure 6) and that the water drain grooves are arranged parallel to one another (Figure 6). These drain grooves, would inherently "run at an angle to" any planar edge piece or physical element (such as a hinge) attached to the device. The drain grooves of '316 are at an angle to its own hinge (73).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the mounting structure of the carrier piece of Courtney et al. so that each wing is mounted by a hinge edge of a center piece as Kieson et al. teach so to have what is known as a "living hinge" so as to manufacture the entire carrier piece assembly from one unitary piece to save on the cost and time of manufacturing. Further, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the device of Courtney et al. and Kieson et al. to have drain grooves within the carrier wing such as the ones that '316 teach in order to assist in draining of the mopping liquid.

2. Claims 1-2 and 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kieson et al., USPN 5,625,918 in view of Altrock, USPN 3,224,025 and in further view of WO 98/06316 ('316).

Kieson et al. disclose all elements above, however the carrier wings are not quadrilateral shaped. Additionally, Kieson et al. does not disclose water drain grooves that run at an angle to the hinge edge towards the side edge.

Altrock discloses a device comprising a mop made from an absorbent material (9), a mop frame including a centerpiece (4) attached to a handle (34; see Figures 1-2), two quadrilateral shaped mop carrier wings (19, 20), each wing mounted by a hinge edge (see Figure 2 edges (25,26)), the carrier wings having inner surfaces which carry the mop and can be pressed by way of squeezing (Figures 2, 5, and 6), wherein at least one of the side edges extending from the hinge edge is slanted towards the opposite side edge (Figures 1-2). Each mop carrier wing forms a trapezoid with a right angle and the larger base line forms the hinge edge (Figures 1-2). Altrock provides the teaching of

providing such a shape for cleaning corners of wallboards (Column 1 Lines 40-46; Column 3 Lines 6-11).

'316 discloses all elements above.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the shape of the mop carrier wings of Kieson et al. for the trapezoidal quadrilateral shape that Altrock teaches to provide an ease of cleaning corners, wallboards, or other crevices. Further, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the device of Kieson et al. and Altrock to have drain grooves within the carrier wing such as the ones that '316 teach in order to assist in draining of the mopping liquid.

Allowable Subject Matter

3. Claim 8 is allowed.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

None of the prior art made of record includes water drain grooves that become wider toward the angled side edge. '316, which teaches water drain grooves that extend between an interior surface and a point between the interior surface and the opposite mop carrier wing surface, teaches away from a water drain groove that becomes wider towards the angled side edge. Figure 6 of '316 shows that at the side edge, the water drain groove (87) becomes narrower at the opening (89).

Applicants Arguments

4. In the response filed 19 July 2004, the Applicant contends that:

A. The combination of Kieson et al., Courtney et al., and WO 98/06316 does not disclose carrier wings including water drain grooves which run at an angle to the hinge edge toward the slanted side edge.

B. The Office Action (Paper 04092004) offers no evidence whatsoever, but only conclusory hindsight, reconstruction and speculation, which these cases have indicated does not constitute evidence that it will support a proper obviousness finding.

C. Merely stating that it would have been obvious to incorporate the drain grooves as taught by WO 98/06316 does not render it obvious to incorporate drain grooves having the specific configuration of grooves that run at an angle to the hinge edge toward the slanted side edge.

D. The combination of Kieson et al., Altrock, and WO 98/06316 does not disclose carrier wings including water drain grooves which run at an angle to the hinge edge toward the slanted side edge.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments A-D filed 19 July 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

A. Courtney et al. discloses that pins (24, 26) act as pivot points however do not disclose that the pins in any way serve as a "hinge." Further, Courtney et al. does not disclose water drain grooves that run at an angle to the hinge edge towards the side edge. Additionally, Kieson et al. does not disclose water drain grooves that run at an angle to the hinge edge towards the side edge. '316 discloses the water drain grooves, as mentioned above, to assist in draining of liquids of the mop. Further, '316 discloses

that the *water drain grooves run towards the side edge* (Page 12 Lines 13-14; Figure 6) and that the water drain grooves are arranged parallel to one another (Figure 6). *These drain grooves, would inherently "run at an angle to" any planar edge piece or physical element (such as a hinge) attached to the device.* The drain grooves of '316 are at an angle to its own hinge (73). Further, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the device of Courtney et al. and Kieson et al. to have drain grooves within the carrier wing such, as the ones that '316 teach, in order to assist in draining of the mopping liquid. The Applicant also states in the response along with this argument that the references do not disclose or suggest the specific configuration of these groove that "run at an angle to the hinge edge toward the slanted edge". It is noted that the *specific configuration* has not been claimed. Claim 1 Lines 8-9 simply recite that the "water drain grooves which run at **an angle** to the hinge edge toward the slanted side edge." The Applicant does not specify a particular angle, and the grooves of '316 do in fact run at an angle. The modification of Courtney et al. and Kieson et al. by including the drain grooves of '316, inherently suggests that the drain grooves, however configured, are capable of being present at *any angle* in relationship to a hinge edge and slanted edge.

B. In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does

not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

C. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, '316 discloses the water drain grooves, as mentioned above, to assist in draining of liquids of the mop (see Page 12 Lines 14-18). Further, '316 discloses that the water drain grooves run towards the side edge (Page 12 Lines 13-14; Figure 6) and that the water drain grooves are arranged parallel to one another (Figure 6). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the device of Courtney et al. (or Altrock) and Kieson et al. to have drain grooves within the carrier wing such, as the ones that '316 teach, in order to assist in draining of the mopping liquid (again, see Page 12 Lines 14-18).

D. Altrock and Kieson et al. do not disclose water drain grooves that run at an angle to the hinge edge towards the side edge. '316 discloses the water drain grooves, as mentioned above, to assist in draining of liquids of the mop. Further, '316 discloses that the *water drain grooves run towards the side edge* (Page 12 Lines 13-14; Figure 6) and that the water drain grooves are arranged parallel to one another (Figure 6). *These*

drain grooves, would inherently "run at an angle to" any planar edge piece or physical element (such as a hinge) attached to the device. The drain grooves of '316 are at an angle to its own hinge (73). Further, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the device of Altrock and Kieson et al. to have drain grooves within the carrier wing such, as the ones that '316 teach, in order to assist in draining of the mopping liquid. The Applicant also states in the response along with this argument that the references do not disclose or suggest the specific configuration of these groove that "run at an angle to the hinge edge toward the slanted edge". It is noted that the *specific configuration* has not been claimed. Claim 1 Lines 8-9 simply recite that the "water drain grooves which run at **an angle** to the hinge edge toward the slanted side edge." The Applicant does not specify a particular angle, and the grooves of '316 do in fact run at an angle. The modification of Altrock and Kieson et al. by including the drain grooves of '316, inherently suggests that the drain grooves, however configured, are capable of being present at *any angle* in relationship to a hinge edge and slanted edge.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

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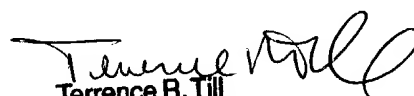
mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Laura C Cole whose telephone number is (571) 272-1272. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 7:30am - 5pm, alternating Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert J Warden can be reached on (571) 272-1281. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


LCC
26 August 2004


Terrence R. Till
Primary Examiner